GLENDALE—
The CITY of HOMES

THE GLENDALE EVENING NEWS

Daily Except Sunday

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF GLENDALE

GLENDALE—
The CITY of HOMES

VOL. XIV GLENDALE, (LOS ANGELES POSTOFFICE), LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CAL., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1918 14

CLOTHE THE NAKED

RED CROSS CALLS FOR HALF A TON OF USED CLOTHING TO BE SENT TO BELGIUM

The Glendale Red Cross Chapter has received the call that is going out all over the United States for used clothing to be sent to Belgium. The quota for the Pacific Division is 400 tons, and the quota assigned to Glendale is one-half ton (minimum) which means that there is no limit. The Red Cross is asking every citizen to respond to this call with every garment that can be spared because the world is short of material and short of clothing.

The kind of garments needed have been enumerated as follows: Men's Wear—Shirts, preferably of light colored flannel, undershirts, underdrawers, trousers, coats, work suits (overalls), suits (3-piece), shoes, jerseys, overcoats, sweater vests, socks (sizes 10½ and 11).

Women's Wear—Skirts, drawers, corset slips, blouses, petticoats, shirts, overcoats, suits (2-piece), shoes, pinafores, cloth hats, knitted caps, stockings (sizes 7 and 8).

Boys' Wear—Shirts, union suits, undershirts, coats, trousers, suits, shoes, overcoats, jerseys, socks (sizes 1 to 9).

A general caution is issued not to send garments of flimsy material, or of gaudy coloring, ball dresses or high-heeled slippers, stiff hats of any description, felt or straw. Also to send nothing containing rubber, even rubber heels. No books, toys, soap or toilet articles. No notes or communications of any description.

On the contrary, donors are asked to send garments of strong, clean, durable materials and not to repair them before sending, as a hundred thousand destitute women are eager to earn a small pittance by repairing them and adapting them to the needs with which they are familiar.

RETURN TO GLENDALE

Mr. and Mrs. Mattison B. Jones and their daughter, Miss Winifred Jones, who have been summering at Hermosa Beach, returned to their Glendale home Tuesday night and will soon be as busy as ever with their various responsibilities. The heavy work of the Exemption Board in connection with the new draft is demanding considerable evening work from Mr. Jones, who is finding it no small task to attach his signature to 3500 Questionnaires. There is also much to be done by Board members in the organization of the School of Instruction for Registrants, which they are expected to arrange and which will be launched with a big mass meeting in the near future.

The war work which has been undertaken by the women's clubs of the district will lay new responsibilities upon the officials of the District Federation and Mrs. Jones, who is the district president, will soon be exceedingly busy in that connection and also with work for the Y. W. C. A., which is inaugurating an educational campaign along war lines.

Miss Winifred Jones will soon resume her studies at Marlborough, the fall term opening about the first of October.

JUNIOR RED CROSS PROGRAM

A most pleasing program was given Monday evening at the Columbus avenue school building by the patriotic girls of West Doran street. The sum of five dollars was made, to be equally divided between the Third street and Columbus avenue Junior Red Cross Societies. The program was as follows:

Piano Solo—Dorothy Howard.
Dance—Ruth Campbell.
Recitation—wee Ethelwyn Kent.
Talk Song, "Uncle Sam"—Evelyn Hunt.
Piano Solo—Nancy McFarland.
Dance—Betty Heustis.
Acrobatic Stunts—Ruth Campbell.
Chorus—Over There.
Dance—Nancy McFarland.
Reading—Evelyn Hunt.
Play, "Giving Aunt Jane a Shock"—Leona Hunt, Marjorie Howard, Nancy McFarland, Eloise Howard.
Patriotic Dance—Dorothy Campbell.
Song, "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The children were unaided, the work most beautifully done and a joy to all the hearers.

W. C. T. U. MEETING

Mrs. John Esterly of 800 South Adams will be hostess to the City W. C. T. U. Friday afternoon, September 20th, at 2:30 o'clock. The subject of the meeting will be "The Dry Campaign and What to Do." All ladies will be welcome.

WEATHER FORECAST—Fair except cloudy or foggy tonight and in the early morning near the Coast.

PRACTICAL RELIGION

DANA BURKET DESCRIBES CONCERTS HIS QUARTETTE GAVE IN HOSPITAL.

The following letter describing his life in camp somewhere in France behind the front and giving side lights on religion in the army, has been received by Mrs. Charles W. Burket from her son, A. Dana Burket, now with a hospital army corps over there:

Somewhere in France,
Aug. 11th-Aug. 22.

Dear Folks All:

We are not allowed to tell where we are, when we arrived, nor any of those things, but I think I may say that I am superlatively well satisfied with our place, our quarters, our work, and most of all with the men with whom we are associated—both enlisted men and officers. Gee, but I am happy! I can hardly hold myself that we are so well situated, that our whole organization—officers and men—are such fine, congenial fellows. Our tents and beds are very, very much better than I dared to hope for and I think that young Dana has never been more genuinely comfortable than he is on this beautiful Sabbath day.

The country here is wonderful. The fields, trees, hedges, white cows, houses and everything are as perfect as one could imagine; beauty is rampant. The sunsets are like one reads about, not the kind one sees. The valley, below where we are stationed, in the moonlight is a veritable picture of fairy-land. I have never seen such a moon as they have here in this clear air. It is well nigh as light as day.

Today being Sunday, a quartet of us with Newell Parker and our little folding organ went all day from ward to ward giving a little concert in each, followed by a short sermon by a chaplain here. Oh, it is good to feel that we may be of some help to those brave men who are sacrificing so much in this war and bearing hardship and pain unspeakable smilingly.

August 12th—The Glee club gave, with the assistance of some other stunt men, a concert in front of the camp headquarters, the very first concert since you heard us last, although we have had some rather impromptu rehearsals and "tom-foolery." There must have been 400 officers, patients and enlisted men there—quite an audience when everyone is busy.

There is some talk of an orchestra being formed in camp. There was a little meeting held last night to see what instruments could be assembled. Over twenty gave their name so we may have some diversion of this kind if all pans out well. I sincerely hope it may, for I should like to get busy on the cello once more.

There are two or three big American papers which publish daily Paris editions which give all the big news of the United States and all the A. E. F. The papers cost about the same

(Continued on Page 3)

MISS WILLISFORD ENTERTAINS

A jolly group of young women were entertained Monday evening by Miss Carol Willisford at her home, 231 Orange street. As no young men were invited, four of the girls endeavored to supply the deficiency by coming dressed in their brothers' clothes, to the complete surprise of the rest. A most enjoyable evening was spent. Guests were Misses Grace Beach, Alice Gray Beach, Dorothy Hobbs, Bettie Gregg, Lois Shepherd, Margaret Gregg, Alberta Heisler, Ernestine Lyons, Ardis Heisler, Cecilia Lyons, Evangeline Hunchberger, and Mrs. Noble Ripley.

A BELGIAN TEA

Tuesday afternoon Miss Susie Taggart of 1430 Hawthorne street entertained ladies of the West Glendale Methodist Church Society at an afternoon tea which was unique and so profitable and interesting to the guests that they are all enthusiastic in their reports of it. About forty ladies were present and all worked upon garments for the Belgians, turning out a product of which they had reason to be proud. While they were thus busy with needles and thread, a program which lasted about an hour was given which included the Belgian National air, sung by Mrs. Earl Baker, and which was followed by readings giving entertaining facts about that country, its situation, population, industries and history. The story of Belgium as thus told commanded the closest attention of the ladies and proved extremely interesting. Dainty refreshments were served by Miss Taggart and a silver offering was taken which was turned over to the Ladies' Aid Society of the West Glendale Methodist Church.

SHIPYARD WORKERS IN TROUBLE WITH P. E.

REFUSE TO PAY FARE UNLESS GIVEN A SEAT. ARRESTS ARE MADE AND A TEST CASE WILL BE TRIED

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

LOS ANGELES, September 18.—Demanding "a seat for fare," veteran workers in the San Pedro shipyards who live in Los Angeles refused to pay their fares on the Pacific Electric line today and five hundred workers left the train and failed to appear for work when arrests were made. P. Traelsea was arrested, charged with refusing ot pay his fare and it is said his case will be made a test as to whether the railroad has a right to collect fare from passengers without giving them a seat. Many others were also arrested charged with resisting an officer. The men claimed that revolvers figured in the removal from the train of those who refused to pay their fares.

TODAY'S CASUALTY LIST

TWO HUNDRED NINETY-FIVE NAMES ON THE CASUALTY LIST REPORTED BY WAR DEPARTMENT TODAY.

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Washington, September 18.—Today's casualty list contains the names of 77 killed in action.

Missing in action 29.
Died from wounds 30.
Wounded severely 151.
Wounded slightly 1.
Died of disease 1.
Wounded, degree undeterminate 6.

Californians named in the list are:

Killed in action—Angel Salari, Napa.

Missing in action—Lieut, Payson G. Gates, 1125 Arapahoe Street, Los Angeles; Privates Henry Market, Bay Point; Edward A. Mitchell, San Francisco; Edward Gowan, San Francisco; Lorance Dunn, 1408¼ Figueroa street, Los Angeles.

Wounded severely in action—Jos. W. Roop, 1318 W. 23rd St., Los Angeles.

PROGRESS ON THE METZ FRONT

AMERICAN ARMIES HAVE CAPTURED IMPORTANT FORTIFICATIONS AND ARE WITHIN GERMAN BOUNDARIES

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

PARIS, September 18.—Dispatches to Paris newspapers today report the Americans striking northeastward from the Mad river valley toward Gorze and Chambley, where it is said they have captured important fortifications. Gorze is seven miles south of Metz and is one mile within the German boundaries. The French in the meantime advanced over a mile and a half, capturing valuable positions.

RECRUITING TO CEASE PERMANENTLY

MEN WILL BE DRAFTED FOR NAVY AND MARINE CORPS THE SAME AS FOR THE ARMY WITH THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN FULL CHARGE.

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Washington, September 18.—Provost Marshal General Crowder announced today that beginning the last of the month, men for the navy and the marine corps will be drafted the same as for the army.

Calls for the navy will be issued the last of September or early in October, while calls for the marine corps are expected in a week or two.

This means that recruiting for the navy and for the marine corps will be abolished permanently and that the war department will have full charge of the work of manning the nation's defenses.

In making calls for the navy and marine corps the same system will be used as in the army draft. Men so called will wear a distinctive arm band.

The present army physical standards will apply to the navy draft with a few exceptions.

VERDUN AGAIN TO BE IN LIME LIGHT

GERMAN WAR CORRESPONDENTS PREDICT GREAT BATTLE TO BE FOUGHT ON THAT GROUND IN NEAR FUTURE

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

AMSTERDAM, September 18.—German war correspondents today predicted that a great battle at Verdun would begin soon.

EXCITEMENT IN AUSTRIA AND GERMANY

BRITISH AND AMERICAN ATTITUDE ON PEACE PROPOSALS CAUSES DISTURBANCE IN POLITICAL CIRCLES.

Basel, Switzerland, September 18.—Vienna newspapers were greatly excited today over the British and American attitude in regard to the Austrian peace proposals. It is rumored that Foreign Minister Burian will resign. Berlin dispatches said excitement was evidenced in political circles and the resignations of cabinet ministers appeared possible.

RED CROSS WORK

CELLO COTTON NOW BEING USED IN THE SURGICAL DRESSINGS DEPARTMENT

Members of the Ladies' Aid Society of the First Methodist Church were busy yesterday at Red Cross headquarters, sixteen of them, who busied themselves with thread and needle and sewing machine over the allotment of pajamas which the Chapter is trying to finish, and the children's petticoats. Mrs. Helen Sadler reports that there is now plenty of work for all needlewomen who are willing to give service to the Red Cross. A big shipment of outing flannel for pajamas, 850 yards, arrived yesterday from the Pacific Division in San Francisco.

Ladies are again at work in the Surgical Dressings Department which was under the instruction of Mrs. Archie Parker yesterday. Workers were busy in the manufacture of pads in which the new material, "cello cotton," was being used for the foundation. It is a lacy material with enough body to be laid in corrugated folds and then covered with gauze, making a light, fluffy pillow. Cello cotton is said to be a product of the paper mills. Ladies who assisted in the department yesterday were Mesdames Walter Stamps, C. L. Peckham, I. A. Flint, Herbert Dewes, and Misses Ethel Traver and L. M. Corey.

L. T. Rowley is again in charge of the Salvage Department. The committee appointed to investigate the possibilities with regard to securing an auto truck for use in the department, is looking into the matter and will probably be prepared to report in the near future.

Mrs. Halstead was hostess at the Red Cross tea yesterday.

DEATH OF MRS. EMMA NOYES

Mrs. Charles E. Hutchinson of 200 Orange street, this city, and her brother, M. T. White of Los Angeles, have just suffered a great bereavement in the death of their sister, Mrs. Emma Noyes, who passed away this (Wednesday) morning, September 18, 1918, at the home of Mr. White. She was but forty years of age. For twenty-seven years she had resided in Los Angeles and then, two years ago, she went east and was there taken ill. Last February she returned to California and to the home of Mrs. Hutchinson, where she had tender care for four months. Then, desiring to visit with her brother, she was removed to his home at 168 South Oxford street, where she died. Funeral services will be held there Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WEST GLENDALE SOCIAL LIFE

The West Glendale Methodist Church seems to be composed of quite an enterprising lot of people. At all events they do many interesting things. One evening last week the two young people's classes which are under the instruction of Miss Marian Crandall and Mr. Pierson Hanning, had an old-fashioned watermelon feast which was attended by 21 boys and girls. This week, Friday night, the Epworth League Social, for old and young alike, will occur. The Greenhorn family will be there as entertainers, also the Brown family from Watts, a tall man from Los Angeles, and a doll baby from Glendale. These celebrities promise a thoroughly good time for all who come. There will also be good eats.

RETURN TO GLENDALE

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Preston, father and mother of Mrs. Pierson Hanning, who went east early in the season, have returned to Glendale, but not to their own home at 1414 Sycamore. They are at present guests in the home of Mrs. Hanning. Mrs. Preston has been quite ill, but is recuperating with a prospect of soon attaining her normal health. Meanwhile she will be glad to see her old friends and neighbors at the Hanning home, 1551 Hawthorne street. When she is well enough they will probably take an apartment, as the Preston house has been leased to tenants who would like to keep it.

"FOLLIES" FOR THE BOYS

(By United Press)

PARIS, Sept. 18.—There is rejoicing among the American soldiers who are lucky enough to have a "Paris leave" coming soon. Because Paris is to have a real American show at last, modeled on the Broadway type, with a "jazz" band and American chorus girls and comedians. The show will open soon under the title of "The Follies of 1918" at the Marigny Theatre in the Champs-Elysees.

THE SUNFLOWER STATE

WORK OR FIGHT RULE STRICTLY ENFORCED WITH ABLE-BODIED MEN

Mrs. George E. Williams, her daughters Harriet and Jean and her son Frank, who have been spending the summer at Rossville, a suburb of Topeka, Kansas, with Mrs. Williams' parents, arrived in Glendale last Sunday night. They report a delightful summer and pleasant journeys both going and coming. In commenting on conditions there, Miss Williams says the crops of wheat and corn in that part of the state are excellent and prices the best they have had in many years. It was a hot summer, but they are used to heat in Kansas. The burning question there is the labor supply. From Rossville, a town of about 600 population, 85 men have been taken by war, the most able-bodied men, too, which makes a big hole in the force depended upon to handle the crops. It is not at all safe for a young man to be seen upon the streets loitering about as he is pretty certain to be interrogated and told that he must either go to work or to war. At the present time some of the soldiers are at home on "farmer furloughs" to help gather the crops.

Women have volunteered there as here and every day, Miss Williams said, they could be seen driving by the house with big loads of grain which they were taking to town. Women and children are also doing the lighter forms of farm work in the corn fields and potato plantations.

Topeka street railroads now employ women as car conductors in the daytime. At night their places are taken by men.

She also says that the war spirit does not seem to be as keen there as here; at least there is not as much talk about it. A friend who had just returned to Kansas from Pennsylvania was very much stuck by the difference between the war sentiment in the Sunflower state and the Atlantic Coast districts.

SOCIAL AFFAIR

The Choir Guild of St. Mark's Episcopal Church held a most enjoyable social Tuesday evening in the Sunday School room of the church. A splendid representation of the Episcopalians of Glendale were present. The ladies of the church had decorated the room very prettily and an excellent program was rendered. The following numbers were given:

"The Star-Spangled Banner"—Miss Gertrude Champlain, accompanist.

Piano Duet—Miss Champlain and Mrs. Bosserman.

Reading by Mr. Hague.

Prison Scene from Shakespeare's "King John," given by Howard, Bradford and Carlton Ralston.

Violin Solo—Miss Susine Wessels.

A Japanese Fairy Tale—Miss Gauntlet.

Rev. Mr. Swift, accompanied by Mrs. Swift, of Ventura and Oxnard parish, representing Bishop Johnson, gave a splendid talk as did also Rev. Cornell, who has been in charge of St. Mark's for the past three months.

Sandwiches and coffee were served by the ladies of the church.

CHANGE HOUSE NUMBERS

It is now in place for all owners of residence and business houses to have the numbers on buildings in their possession changed to conform with the new numbering system adopted by the Board of Trustees of the City of Glendale.

When placing the new numbers on a building, would it not be an excellent plan to have the numbers in such a position that they will be entirely in view and not concealed by vines or other objects? The reason for placing numbers on buildings is that they may be easily read by persons delivering mail, newspapers and merchandise.

A WINTER IN INDIA

Cameron Johnson will give a stereopticon address this (Wednesday) evening at the Glendale Presbyterian church at 7:45 o'clock. His subject will be "A Winter in India," and the lecture covers his own personal experiences and the lantern slides were made from his own negatives. The public generally is invited.

ENJOYS THE NAVY.

Miss Winifred Sadler, who went north to San Francisco recently and who is now a yeoman in the navy, is very much delighted with her new work, not only because of the character of the work, but because she can feel that she is helping the government to win the war.

DAMAGED

THE GLENDALE EVENING NEWS

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GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1918

CHANGES IN NAMES OF STREETS

Authorized by Board of Trustees of the City of Glendale by ordinance passed July 5, 1918:

Third Street to Wilson Avenue.
Second Street to California Avenue.
First Street to Lexington Drive.
Fifth Street to Harvard Street.
Elrose Avenue and Seventh Street to Elk Avenue
Ninth Street and Oak Drive to Windsor Road.
Tenth Street to Garfield Avenue.
Sycamore Avenue to Doran Street.
Valley Boulevard to Adams Street.
Tropico Avenue to Los Feliz Road.
Damasco Court and Blanche Avenue to Maryland Avenue.
Lot A. of Witham Tract to be named Chestnut Street, being a continuation of said street.

AMERICAN BOYS GET THE PREFERENCE.

(By Walter Kellogg Towers.)

Aix-les-Bains, France, August 28.—(By Mail.)—Princes, dukes, counts and other titled personages have to yield place to the American soldier in the famous Casino of Aix. Even a king seeking accomodations there would be discarded in favor of an American "ace." No prejudice against the nobility exists. Any duke or count can have certain accomodations, that is, if any remain after the American soldiers have been served. As for the dancing floor and soft-drink "bar," none but Yanks need apply. Aix was designated as the rest and recreation centre for the American Expeditionary Force and there is no qualification on the priority of that organization.

In the billiard room of the million-dollar Casino, formerly a famous gambling place and haunt of the titled wealthy of Europe, but now conducted by the American Y. M. C. A. for our soldiers, a tall, distinguished man in civilian garb wistfully watched the doughboys caroming the ivory balls. He would have liked to play a little billiards himself, but the doughboys from overseas had priority and he was only a count. He was allowed the use of the Casino, but only insofar as it did not interfere with the soldiers' entertainment.

Over on the dance floor a well-dressed man and woman tried to participate in the merry maze where two hundred Sammies were jostling one another cheerfully in an effort not to miss their chance to dance with the thirty attractive girls wearing the Y. M. C. A. uniform. The couple not in uniform were told tactfully but firmly that the dancing floor was reserved for those in the uniform of the A. E. F., although the civilian dancers were known to be a prince and his consort.

Passing through the swinging doors marked "bar" one finds more bright-faced American girls serving lemonade, hot chocolate, cakes and cookies to the throng of enlisted men who line the rail. Here, too, the titled and distinguished men in cits are denied service. The bars serve American goods, brought over by the Y. M. C. A. are admitted duty-free by the French government for the use of the American soldiers only.

The movies in the big hall are free to all and well-attended. In the Casino's big theatre vaudeville is purveyed at two scales of prices. In the front row recently a duke sat next to an American sergeant. The duke paid ten francs for his seat, the sergeant paid two francs. It was five times as advantageous to be an American soldier as to be a duke. The Y. M. C. A. arranged that.

At the Hotel de l'Europe the boniface, "Daddy" Leder, who has welcomed royalty in other years, recently assigned three Yankee doughboys to the room once used by Queen Victoria. He had turned away a titled Englishman and his lady who doubtless would have given much for the queen's room, or any room. But the first gentlemen of Europe have to give way to the first gentlemen of America The "Y" arranged that . And the Yankee boys have proved themselves gentlemen.

A NEW EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.

The committee on public information was established by the president's order eight days after war was declared. It was charged with a great constructive work in making clear to the nation all that was involved in the issues at stake in this war, and in making known by every agency all that should be known of our efforts in the war. By consistent effort in this positive field it has dispelled the misapprehension that its functions were those of censorship and repression. Every means that makes for publicity and enlightenment and education has been utilized, and the activity of every other responsible patriotic agency has been encouraged and supported. The lecture platform, the press, pamphlets, pictures, cables and wireless, films, posters, and schools have been mobilized both here and abroad for the presentation of America's cause and aims, to our own people and to the world.

The task was not an easy one in a great country of a hundred million people. New avenues and agencies had to be created and old ones enlisted in behalf of newtasks. Many things had to be tried that were novel and hitherto beyond the assigned duties of any existing governmental department. Those that proved effective were retained and developed. Methods that did not yield results were cast aside. Whatever the final judgment may be as to results, the committee may not claim all the credit of its achievements, for these have been made possible by the aid and support of scholars, writers, teachers, speakers, men in public life, and literally tens of thousands of private citizens who have generously and patriotically enlisted in its service as the best way in which they could serve their country.

The teachers and the schools and the colleges were among the first agencies to which the committee turned when it established the division of civic and educational publications. The plan for a bulletin to the teachers was an early and cherished plan. As more and more of the governmental agencies developed their programs and appealed for the support of the schools, and through them of the homes, the wisdom of unifying and harmonizing this work became a necessary step in the protection of the schools and the effectiveness of their aid in the national crisis. The resolutions of the educational bodies, and the conferences held by government representatives in Washington, have led the committee, despite its limited funds and many activities, to accept the responsibility and burden of seeking to carry into every school in the land, in some unified, usable way, the lessons of the many national agencies responsible for the conduct of the war.

Dealing as the teacher does with children, she has more often thought of her labors as a service to the future. She is now by a great emergency brought the opportunity to serve not less the future but more definitely the present for the sake of the future. It is a great responsibility and a great opportunity. There is no doubt in my mind as to the response of the American school teacher. This bulletin is sent forth as a form of service. I am sure that it will be received in the same spirit and will be justified not only by what it is, but also by what it may enable teachers to do.

GEORGE CREEL, Chairman.

ALMOST UNANIMOUS CO-OPERATION

Is your newspaper subscription paid in advance of October 1, 1918? If not, your attention is called to the following ruling:

RECENT RULING OF WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

TO PUBLISHERS OF DAILY NEWSPAPERS:

DISCONTINUE SENDING PAPERS AFTER DATE OF EXPIRATION OF SUBSCRIPTION UNLESS SUBSCRIPTION IS RENEWED AND PAID FOR (THIS RULING TO BE EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1, 1918.)

B. M. BARUCH,
Chairman War Industries Board, Washington, D. C.

The above ruling compels the publisher of the Evening News to cut from the subscription list the names of all subscribers who have not paid subscriptions in advance of October, 1918.

The publisher takes this occasion to thank the patrons for the very generous compliance with the new law. The indications are that before the ruling goes into effect all present subscribers will have had their subscription dates extended. Many thanks for the co-operation.

PROMOTING CONSERVATION IN THE SCHOOLS.

How the regular school work may be associated with the conservation program may be briefly suggested here, says National School Service. The saving of sugar must be one of the strongly emphasized features of this fall's campaign. In the home making or industrial arts class the questions may be raised, "Why is it important that the armies have sugar? Would it make any real difference if the people of Europe and America had no sugar at all?" To answer these questions, it is necessary to consider the simple facts as to the important food elements. What are carbohydrates, fats, and protein? Of what use is each? Are there any of them we can do without? The facts are that of all foods which it is necessary to conserve, sugar is the easiest to do without. The average use in the United States was 83 pounds per person last year; less than one hundred years ago the yearly consumption was 9 pounds. Of course sugar is a food and is burned in the body for fuel. But there are two good reasons for not eating too much sugar. If we eat a large quantity of candy in addition to already sufficient meals, we are over-eating, and our digestions may suffer in consequence. And eating sweets sometimes satisfies our feeling of hunger so that we have no appetite for our other food. This results in under-nourishment, because sugar is pure carbohydrate, with none of the other food elements which are essential to the well being of the body. But although none of us needs much sugar, it is very essential for certain purposes. By its use much of our fruit is saved from waste and preserved in a concentrated form, thus making a very valuable food product. Sugar, moreover, is especially valuable as food for the soldiers, because it burns so rapidly in the body that it gives energy more quickly than other foods. These and other valuable facts about sugar may be found in "Food Guide for War Service at Home," prepared under the direction of the United States Food Administration.

Window glass is greatly needed by the French people in the cities and towns where the bombardment of the big German guns has blown out all of the glass from the windows. The need will no doubt be supplied, but we have seen many a hole in a window repaired with an old hat.

GERMANS RETIRING FROM RUSSIA

STATE DEPARTMENT IS INFORMED THAT THEY HAVE STARTED REMOVING EVERYTHING USEFUL FROM RUSSIAN BALTIC PROVINCES.

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Washington, September 18.—The state department today received advices indicating that the Germans had started removing everything useful in the Russian Baltic provinces and are probably preparing for a withdrawal there.

BRITISH LAUNCH ANOTHER ATTACK

DISPATCHES REPORT THEY ARE NOW WITHIN TWO AND THREE FOURTHS MILE OF ST. QUENTIN

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

LONDON, September 18.—The British have launched an attack on a twelve-mile front northwest of St. Quentin. Reports late this afternoon showed they had driven forward to within two and three fourths miles of St. Quentin. Heavy fighting was in progress.

UNQUALIFIED REJECTION

BELGIANS REJECT ENTIRELY THE PEACE PROPOSALS ADVANCED BY AUSTRIA.

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Paris, September 18.—Newspapers here today state that Belgium has decided to reject in its entirety the German peace offer tendered through Austria.

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR SALE

BE PATRIOTIC, Dry Sweet Corn. Best, 80 cents a lug; Seconds, 40 cents a lug. Phone Glendale 770-J. 14t3*

REMOVAL SALE—Hundreds of small plants in variety at 5, 10 and 15 cents each; also great reductions in trees, palms and shrubs. F. McG. Kelley, Florist, 422 S. Brand Blvd. 11tf

FOR SALE—Big hayrack load of wood, delivered $5. Tel. Gl. 408 or 884. Apply 431 Brand. 6tf

FOR SALE—Tomatoes fresh from my own vines, any quantity. Siple's Grocery, 1501 Sycamore avenue, Glendale 782. 3tf

FOR SALE, PEACHES—Fresh from the orchard, 50c a box and up. Phone Blue 72. 11tf

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Furnished apartment, 3 rooms and bath, adults, $9. Apply 423 West Third St. 12tf

FOR RENT—5-room furnished apartment ½ block from P. E. car line, $20 per month. 245 S. Maryland Ave. 12t3*

ECONOMIZE—We still have a few Cinderella Electric Irons at $3.50 each, heating element guaranteed forever. J. A. Newton Electric Co., 541 W. Broadway, Glendale. Tel. Gl. 240-J, Home 3003. 6tf

FOR RENT—Electric vacuum cleaner $1 per day if delivered, 80c if called for. 1305 Hawthorne St. Tel. 1047-W. 299tf

FOR RENT—First class furnished apartments, suitable for 2, 3, or 4 people; also Single Room. Apply to California Apartments at 417 Brand Blvd., Glendale, Cal. 219tf

If you will consider renting your house, furnished, see us at once. H. L. Miller, 409 S. Brand Blvd. Both phones. 153tf

WANTED

WANTED—Strong young woman for general housework. Mrs. F. Muhleman, 1023 Chestnut. Phone Glendale 1112-R. 13t3*

WANTED—Middle-aged woman to do housework. Nice home for good worker. Tel. Gl. 428. 14t3

WANTED—Girls to learn telephone work. Experience not necessary. San Fernando Valley Home Telephone Co. 912 W. Broadway. 14t1

WANTED—An elderly woman to keep house for woman employed and care for little school girl in exchange for board and room. Call evenings, 1512 Hawthorne. 14t2

WANTED—$1850.00 on first mortgage at 7%. Address Box 28, Evening News. 14t1*

WANTED—Girl for general housework, no washing. Mrs. A. M. Beamon, 245 S. Maryland Ave. Tel. Glen. 451. 12t3

WANTED—Twenty-five women to peel tomatoes, steady position, good wages. Also 5 young men wanted—truck leaves Brand and Broadway at 7:30 a. m. each morning; fare 10 cents. Truck will return at 5:30 p. m. Hinckley-Beach Canning Co., Burbank. 13t5

WANTED—Position driving truck or private car. Tom Rowlands, 122 E. Park Ave. Phone Glendale 1146-J. 13t3*

WANTED—Between Oct 1st and 10th, partly furnished house of 3 to 5 rooms, must be modern, have good floors, yard for garden, close to car line, reasonable. Tel. Gl. 489-R. 13t3

WANTED—Work by a middle-aged man at living wages. Address Box 83, Glendale News. 13t2

WANTED—Home for boy, 4. Advantages of country life, Burbank-Glendale way preferred. Permanent. Will pay $6 per week for his food and care. Mother to have room with breakfast. Evening meal optional. Have own furniture if necessary. State price, location, cars, school and churches. References exchanged. Address Box F, Glendale Evening News. 12t3

WANTED—25 women to peel tomatoes, steady position, good wages. Hinckley-Beach Canning Co., Burbank, Cal. 8t6.

WANTED—Woman for cooking and housework. No washing. Go home nights. Phone Blue 117. 6tf

WANTED—Girls. Pleasant work, good wages. Glendale Laundry. 5tf

WANTED—At once, furniture, rugs, enough for 8 rooms, will buy single piece or complete home and pay spot cash. Phone 65412 L. A. day or evenings. 236tf

TEAMING by day or contract. Tel. daytime Gl. 408; evenings, 884. 293tf

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WANTED—Hose users to know I carry the best in both price and quality. See it at McPeek's plumbing store, 1210 Broadway. 201tf

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Hours—9-12; 1:30-5
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FOR EXCHANGE

FRESNO LAND—Will exchange land 15 miles south of Fresno for good clean Glendale or Eagle Rock property. This land is well adapted to raisins, alfalfa and fruit. Call Colorado 2069, Pasadena. 10t6*

LOST

LOST—Left at lamp post N. W. corner 6th and Brand boulevard, a small Panama or rattan matting covered valise about 12x14 in. and 5 inches deep, brown metal corners, containing newspapers and other printed matter. Kindly return to the News office. 14t1

BABY CRIB BRINGS THOUGHT OF DUTY

(By United Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE NEAR CHATEAU-THIERRY, Aug. 17. (By Mail.)—Just outside a shell-ruined little village captured early in the offensive by the Americans, a small crib for a baby sets by a roadside. It looks lonely.

By some peculiar fluke of an explosion, this little bed was blown entirely away from a house struck by a huge German shell, and came down a hundred feet from the ruins, undamaged and upright on its legs. There it rested as Americans flowed by pursuing the Germans.

Finally a doughboy noticed it, and stopped to wonder.

"Strange, isn't it?" he told his comrade. "That little bed's just the size we've got at home for my kiddie. That's what the Boche would be doing to our homes, too, if we let them get by us. Come on, let's go."

And they started on toward the fighting.

DAMAGED

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TONIGHT

CECIL B. DeMILLE'S PRODUCTION

"Till I Come Back to You"

Also a Christie Comedy

"THIS WAY OUT"

Don't Forget Matinee at 2:30

Two evening shows, 7 and 8:45

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Don't pay any advance on fire insurance. Come to the H. L. Miller Co., 409 Brand blvd. Both phones. 50tf

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We deliver Certified and Pasteurized Milk in Glendale

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GLENDALE MAIL SCHEDULE

Incoming Mails—

6:45 a. m.

12:50 p. m.

2:20 p. m.

Outgoing Mails—

8:30 a. m.

1:05 p. m.

6:30 p. m.

Postoffice open 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Personals

J. E. Ashbaugh spent the week end visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Bowles of San Fernando.

Rev. and Mrs. Schoemaker of Fillmore were recent guests of Mrs. S. E. Brown of Blanche avenue.

George Whitaker has been making his regular business tour in Arizona this month and is expected home September 26th.

Mr. and Mrs. Wash Hunt of 1114 West Second street were week-end visitors at Long Beach. They were accompanied by Miss Myra Bartlett of 231 South Louise street.

The lady who reported at the Evening News office several days ago that she had found five dollars, should communicate with the lady who lost five dollars. Telephone Glen. 27-W.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. M. Wood, who formerly resided at 740 South Verdugo road but are now living in Los Angeles, were Sunday visitors of Mr. and Mrs. James Ewins, 747 South Verdugo road.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Malley of 1228 Fairview avenue left Wednesday for a two weeks' visit in Berkeley. On their return they will remove from Glendale and will reside in Ocean Park.

A party composed of H. E. Bartlett, Wash Hunt, T. J. Hutchinson and A. B. Coon are in attendance at the big tractor exhibit in Los Angeles. These gentlemen are greatly interested in this as they are all engaged in ranching.

Olin Spencer reports the receipt of messages from his son-in-law, Lieutenant J. H. Wittmyer, announcing his safe arrival overseas, but no indication of where he is. Mrs. Wittmyer hopes to receive letters giving details in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Hildreth, of 1317 Milford street, have returned from Venice after enjoying a two weeks' stay at the Waldorf. Mrs. Hildreth reports a fine time and comes home rested somewhat from the effects of her activities in Red Cross work.

Mrs. E. H. Willisford has rented her home at 231 Orange street to Mrs. L. L. Wood, of Chicago, and her two daughters. Miss Katherine Wood will attend the Library Training School in Los Angeles. Miss Helen Wood has entered the junior class of Glendale Union High.

Tickets for the dinner to be given in connection with the Harvest Festival at 6:30 on Friday and Saturday evenings at the High School cafeteria, are on sale at the following places: Red Cross Headquarters, 340 South Brand; Bosserman Hardware Co.; Cornwell and Kelty. Tickets, 50c.

Mrs. R. G. Payne and her daughter Frances, who has accepted a position in the Modena public schools, are very pleasantly situated in an apartment in Orange. Modena is a suburb of Orange, and the arrangement is very convenient for Miss Payne, who likes her work and is fascinated by the cunning and entertaining Mexican pupils in her room.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Yarbrough of 129 East Colorado are entertaining Mr. Yarbrough's brother, Wilson Yarbrough, of Arizona, where he is employed as an electrical engineer in a copper mine. While Mr. Yarbrough is in the draft, yet the nature of his occupation will most likely exempt him as that metal is considered most essential for the successful prosecution of the war. It is the first vacation Mr. Yarbrough has had in five years and he is enjoying it to the full. He will go to San Francisco from here, where he will visit friends in the various camps.

Mrs. Chas. Grist has received a letter from her son Corporal George A. Grist, who left Ft. MacArthur for the East over a week ago. George is Assistant Company Commander. Sergt. Redmond, who was with the company when they were on Dead Man's Island, is in charge of the 400 men who compose the party. As yet their destination is a secret, though the letter was written en route from Atlanta, Georgia. George has had a fine trip and passed through many beautiful scenes.

Mrs. Hagood, director of the Harvest Chorus, reports much enthusiasm and a good attendance at the Monday night rehearsal at the High School. About thirty responded to the call. In the chorus, "Toast to the Grains," Miss Margaret Lusby, Miss Evangeline Hunchberger and Miss Marjorie Imler will represent the grains, wheat, corn and oats. There will be a short rehearsal of the chorus immediately after the community singing on Thursday evening at the High School. Professor Kirchoffer will rehearse the chorus. There is still a lack of male voices, and men are urged to remain for the rehearsal.

Epworth League Stunt Social, West Glendale church, Friday night. Funny songs, clever stunts, good music and eats. Fun for all ages. Come. Adults, 15 cents; children, 10 cents. 14t1

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GLENDALE DYE WORKS

THEY LEARN TO STEAL FROM THE ALL-HIGHEST

(By United Press)

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 15. (By Mail.)—The seriousness of Germany's food situation is attested by tales of theft and crimes against food regulations, contained in German papers.

"To prevent thefts from fields, the Weimar State Ministry has ordered that any unauthorized person with knapsacks, or similarly equipped, found loitering in fields or meadows where crops are ripening will be punished by a fine up to 150 marks, or imprisonment for up to 3 months," says the Kommunale Praxis.

The Dusseldorf Nachrichten says:

"Owing to the increasing number of thefts in fields and gardens, the Dusseldorf police authorities have instituted detachments of special constables to patrol the outlying districts.

"Thefts of poultry and rabbits have increased considerably lately, in spite of the activities of the police, who daily arrest thieves in bands or singly."

GLYCERIN AGENCIES IN GREENLAND PLANNED

Christian Leden of Christiania, Norway, proposes to establish collection agencies in Northern Canada and Greenland, where oil will be rendered rich in glycerin from the blubber of whales, narwhals and the walrus and shipped to the United States for the manufacture of nitroglycerin. Mr. Leden, who was in Boston on Friday, said that he is organizing the Eskimos of Greenland and Northern Canada for the purpose.

Mr. Leden was in the Canadian barren lands to the northwest of Hudson's Bay, when the war in Europe broke out. It was not until 1915 that he learned of the war from a sledging party which he had sent south to a Hudson Bay station.

He estimates that he will be able to collect and ship south to the United States not less than 10,000 barrels of 400 pounds a barrel of these animal oils in 1919. He says that thereafter the quantity should be increased largely from year to year as the Eskimos are more thoroughly organized.

SYMPATHY

Oh sympathy, sweet Christian grace,
In every act of life, a place,
Humanity demands a share
Of fellow feeling everywhere.

Self centered we would all become
If to misfortune we were dumb;
We all should clearly understand
What friendship claims by just demand.

The words of Jesus ring so true,
"Forgive, they know not what they do."
That sacred heart had bled in vain
If we no sympathies attain.

When we advance to higher spheres
And realize through all these years
Of privilege we've had, forsooth,
Our growth in grace may find reproof.

Perception then will be more clear,
The petty, trivial things, so dear
To us, will less than nothing show,
So let us sympathetic grow.

Sins of omission may be known.
One asked for bread, we gave a stone.
Sometime the sympathizing word
Our Judge may speak, most gladly heard.

GEORGE WATROUS.

PLAN FREE RENTAL AGENCY

A free central rental registry has been established by the Milwaukee County Council of Defense to keep a record of all vacant houses, cottages, bungalows and apartments, with a description of the property, amount of the rent and the name of owner or agent. The police are assisting in the listing of vacant dwellings.

MEDAL FOR MR. EK HERE

(By United Press.)

Brazil, Ind., Sept. 18.—Ed Ek has successfully defended his claim to having the shortest name in the world, according to the opinion of his friends here.

A. Ek, of Asheville, N. C., laid claim to the honors, but E. retaliated with the statement that he could call himself E. Ek, but it is not necessary to adopt such a subterfuge. Besides, he says, A. Ek is not in conformity with the best recognized rules of the English language's use. It should be An Ek or The Ek.

BY TUNNEL, PERHAPS.

(By United Press.)

Paris, August 17. —(By Mail.) George Washington Henry Clay Smith, negro stevedore at one of the American base ports, voiced the feelings of a large part of the expeditionary force about ocean travel. "When dis head wah is ovah," he said, "you-all will nevah see me goin' back across that ole ocean. Ahm not goin' back to the United State thata way. Ahm goin' back by way of New Ohleens."

Think what the spectacle of cheerful giving means to the enemy.

BUY THRIFT STAMPS.

Advertise it, or advertise for it in the Evening News.

The Foothill Club will meet with Mrs. Perce H. Curtis, 1331 North Maryland on Friday, September 20.

RED CROSS EVENTS

Sept. 20 and 21—Community Harvest Festival.

Persons planning Red Cross entertainments are requested to have dates reserved by telephoning Mrs. Mabel Franklin Ocker, chairman of Bureau of Entertainments. Glendale 918-J.

PRACTICAL RELIGION

(Continued from Page 1)

as in America and are read much more thoroughly.

We had our first issue of tobacco tonight. The old U. S. government is mighty good to its soldiers where it can be. Another thing, the commissary sells tobacco, toilet articles, and such things much cheaper than they can be purchased in the states.

We have no Y. M. C. A. here nor Salvation Army, either. It is truly remarkable how much the men like the Salvation Army, for they are doing a big work very smoothly. We do have, however, the Red Cross and that is the thing that everyone praises. I believe every soldier looks at the small crimson cross as the sign of an angel, at least everyone that I have talked to does and it (the Red Cross) is doing the very greatest work done in this part of France as far as Christian practice is concerned. Religion as preached, taught, thought of and practiced here is far too broad for anyone who even seems to harbor any narrow views. It consists of but two ultimatums: The first commandment, and the Golden Rule. If one follows these he isn't far wrong, but little ideas of non-essentials, the creeds of various sects, are not to be touched on. Those are for the men themselves to believe or not as they see fit.

Oh, you should see me do my washing! I am getting to be the world's greatest little laundress, and now every single stitch of clothing I have is clean. Well, perhaps not as clean as the laundry does at home, but darned clean just the same. When I go into my barrack bag and see all the knitted wear you dear home folks made I think I am one lucky man.

Oh, say! You should hear the earnest endeavors of the fellows to make themselves understood by the French people here. It is a scream sometimes for there is Mexican, Spanish, slang, cuss words, school French, Indian, and even Hebrew and Chinese used to help the conversations along. We are having one now by an Italian and a Spaniard out in front of our tent and oh, boy, it's worth a dollar!

Have you ever had the sensation of having a great deal to write about and experiences to describe and then having all your faculties removed so that you are unable to do so. That is the way I feel now for I have so very much that I want you to share, that I want you should hear about, that my weak command of English becomes even more stilted than usual in my endeavors to keep from going over the line to that which is "taboo." Suffice to say that I am well, happy and clean, and what more could you ask?

Heaps of love to every one.

DANA.

A BRYAN STORY

A fellow somewhat worse from drink
Was feeling sociable to think
There was a private party near,
And, full of beer, he had no fear,
But wandered in and looked about.
The host appeared and showed him out.

He thought he'd try his luck again,
So back he went. He would explain
That he belonged with them, for sure,
One little slight he would endure.
"Those lighted rooms look good," said he,
"Why shouldn't I be company?"

They took him by the trousers' seat
And threw him out as indiscreet.
He muttered, "This is some mistake,
Next time I'll use a safety brake;
I'll try again, 'twill be all right,
They didn't know me at first sight."

"This time," thought he, "I know the way,
This time I know for sure I'll stay."
They grabbed him any way they could
And meant to have it understood
That he would never come again;
They didn't want him to explain.

They took him to the open door,
The same he'd passed some times before.
He said, "Perhaps you don't want me
To join your brilliant company."
They called an officer this time—
So ends the Billy Bryan rhyme.

GEORGE WATROUS.

"MID AUTUMN WOODS"

The California Christian Advocate in its issue of September 12th prints Mr. Parker's fine poem under the above title. Mr. Parker is a frequent contributor to that publication.

COUNTRY STORE

Do not overlook the Country Store at the Harvest Festival. Pumpkin Center General Merchandise Store, Ebenezer Corntassel, Proprietor.

The La Gross Garden of Prize Dahlias at the corner of Doran and Louise streets is now open to the public. Cut flowers for sale. All are welcome to inspect the wonderful flowers and select bulbs for next year's planting. 14t4

Glendale Laundry

Arden and Columbus Ave.

Glendale 163 Home 723

SUNDAY AUTO TRAVEL

The United States Fuel Administration finds that in regard to the conservation of gasoline many have understood that the plan of not driving pleasure automobiles on Sundays was an order, instead of a request. It has been suggested that the result to be sought might better be gained by a card system or some other method of rationing gasoline. The answer to this is that in the time it would take to inaugurate a card system of rationing, the shortage should be overcome, particularly if there is heed to the calls of conservation with regard to waste, leaks, and the running of motors when not actually in operation. There is further answer that from European experience the machinery of administrating a rationing system to three or four million automobile users is so large and so extremely expensive that it should not be undertaken until the need is extremely great.

The request for no Sunday driving was limited to the territory east of the Mississippi because the great bulk of the country's gasoline is obtained in the mid-continent fields, in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisiana, while all oil and gasoline sent to the war zone is shipped from our Atlantic seaboard, and transportation is saved by conservation in the East.

People have asked whether they should use their cars for churchgoing; the answer, according to the Fuel Administration, that where church can be reached reasonably in another way the automobile should not be used and that, after all, the conscience of each citizen will be his best guide.

It has been reported that in a great many cases the proprietors of hotels and restaurants in outlying districts and many operators of soda fountains in the cities refused to serve pleasure-seeking customers who drove out in automobiles. Taxicab operators in most cities refused, last Sunday, to take passengers except on specific trips. They declined all hourly and pleasure trips. Patrons of sight-seeing cars have also been made to feel that by riding on Sunday they are violating the administration's request just as much as the man who drives his own car.

FATHER AND SON MEET

Eagle Hut in London was crowded as usual the other night when a grizzled veteran in the uniform of the Second London Scottish Regiment made his way to the desk and asked the "Y" secretary in charge if there was any one from Boston in the building. Before he joined the colors, Sergeant Major R. Ripple had lived in Boston, and he yearned for a sight of some one from the New England metropolis.

Over in one corner of the room two young men sat in earnest conversation. Both had been blinded on the Marne and one of them, George Arthur Sugden, had returned from a German prison camp after eight months to seek his cousin, Vincent Francis Ripple, a sergeant in the 31st Canadian Rifles, in which both had enlisted soon after the war broke out. By chance they had come together under the hospitable Y. M. C. A. roof and were busily engaged in having a real reunion when the "Y" man shouted through a megaphone:

"Is there any one here from Boston? A veteran who hails from Boston wants to see some one from home."

"Here! Here!" came from the corner and two sightless pairs of eyes turned toward the voice. And as the cousins rose to their feet and haltingly started through the lane made as the crowd stepped back, Sergeant Major Ripple pushed toward them. There was an expression of hope in his face that the casual observer would have said could not have been inspired merely by a desire to see some one from Boston.

Suddenly that expression of hope was changed. Sergeant Major Ripple had been looking everywhere for his son and his nephew.

"My son!" he cried, in a voice that shook with emotion. "Vincent! And George!"

And in a moment his great arms were crushing them to him. There were cheers, and not a few tears, as room was made in the corner for the three.

Soon the two blind boys will return to America. They will go first to La Salle, New York, where Vincent was living when he enlisted. Sugden enlisted from East Calgary, Alberta. But they hailed from Bostor and to them the Y. M. C. A. has more than justified its selection as an essential part of the military machine. They announced that any call that may be made upon their services in connection with the forthcoming campaign in America for money to support the work would not be unheeded.

Just as a Mighty Oak

Can grow from a small acorn—so can a fortune grow from a small bank account.

Both when well started have a steady growth. You can start your account this month. Even though it be a small one at first, if you will steadily add to it in a few years you will have a capital worth working for.

If you live in Glendale, make up your mind to start an account in this Glendale Bank and watch your money grow with the bank and the town.

First National Bank

OF GLENDALE

Corner Brand Boulevard and Broadway

FAMOUS GOOSE IS LOST

"Goosey, goosey gander,
Where do you wander?"

The famous goose owned by Mrs. John T. Crampton, which has long been a part of many charitable affairs in this and surrounding communities, has disappeared.

Great consternation was felt by the owner when the goose failed to return from a recent trip to the Shrine Auditorium, Los Angeles, for it was listed as one of the attractions at the coming Harvest Festival.

It is a veteran in the field of war activities, having earned hundreds of dollars at various benefits, and has coaxed the nickels and dimes from wealthy Pasadenans on three occasions, and was a frequent visitor to Los Angeles.

It will be remembered by Glendale children, having made many friends at previous affairs.

Nothing daunted, however, Mrs. Crampton bravely set to work to produce another goose, which she promises will be equally as attractive as its predecessor, and hopes it will be as liberally patronized.

RAZOR GRINDING AND SHARPENING

I will open up a razor grinding and sharpening shop at 1211 W. Broadway, first building west of Spohr's Drug Store, Monday, September 16. Keep your business at home. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. H. Walker. 8t12

NEWSPAPERS ESSENTIAL.

The War Industries Board places newspapers in the fourth class of industries essential to the prosecution of the war. Newspaper men will not be exempted as a class, nor will farmers, miners, railroad employees or workers in arms and ammunition factories. That is as it should be. Class exemptions are not necessary to the maintenance of any industry in operation during the war. No industry was more essential to the right beginning of America's preparedness for this war or to its proper prosecution than the press. The politicians, left to their own designs and counsels, would have hesitated to advocate the passage of the selective draft law. The press was in a position to begin without hesitancy a campaign for the passage of the selective draft as the most practical and the most democratic means of raising a sufficient army. It discharged that duty promptly and adequately. The press is a daily speaker in behalf of the vigorous prosecution of the war, a sleepless discoverer and antagonist of pro-German propaganda, an unfailing vehicle for the expression of the views and statement of the aims of the government. White paper, used properly, goes far toward winning a war. The press has earned many service stars. It will earn more. By shifts and expedients it will contrive to "carry on" while contributing to the draft from ranks of workers made up largely in ordinary times of men between the present draft minimum and maximum The press would resent a proposal that newspaper men be as a class exempted.

AIX-LES-BAINS.

There is something strikingly appropriate in the selection of the famous watering place of French Savoy as the first of the so-called "leave areas" of the United States army in Europe. Back in imperial Roman days, this locality was a popular bathing resort familiar to the Roman soldiery, and the United States soldier of today, hailing from a rude cabin on the banks of the Mississippi, or from a mansion on Fifth avenue, is in a sense merely his successor. Aix-les-Bains was then Aquae Gratianae, but "aquae," for the site of these ancient warm springs, was in time everywhere corrupted into the modern "Aix" until these early frontiers of Rome became dotted, from Holland to the Mediterranean, with a confusing array of them. There was thus always the possibility of confusing the Aixes, in the case of anyone except a Frenchman, though the geographers did their best to keep them tolerably distinct. Hence, if one kept a careful eye upon the differentiating affixes, or successfully recalled which had and which had not an affix, one might reasonbly hope to avoid confounding the Aix of Germany with another of France. One might, indeed, grasp the fundamental difference between the Rhenish Aix of Charlemagne and the Provencal Aix of King Rene, between the rude court of warring emperor and Rene's gentle Courts of Love and the Troubadours.

To be sure, the fame which has come to the Aix of "les-Bains" resembles that of neither one of these. Its ambition has been to stand out as an aristocratic cosmopolitan resort. For this it built its palatial hotels, for this it constructed its beautiful promenades, its labyrinthine Casino, and its elegant Grand Cercle. Probably never in the wildest dreams of Aix, once the resort of kings and queens, did it imagine that it would be called upon to house and entertain thousands of the democratic army of the United States. Aix-les-Bains has never really cared for democracy; it has kept up its prices to keep democracy out. It has never thought of visitors in terms of quantity so much as in quality; and quality, for Aix-les-Bains, the summer aftermath of Monte Carlo or Nice, has generally stood for wealth and social rank. It welcomed with open arms the American millionaire; but the casual tourist only peeped in furtively, felt the chill of the welcome, and was soon off again to a more congenial spot.

Of course, the charm of Aix-les-Bains to its habitues, next to its gayety, has been its cosmopolitan character. One might be sure of finding a distinguished actor, or singer, a statesman or man of letters, a brilliant general, or a notable leader of society there mingling with the people on the terraces of the hotels or of the Casino, or promenading the shaded avenue extending to the picturesque shores of Lake Bourget, or even occupying one of the mysterious closed chairs which, each morning, were borne to the thermal establishment by stalwart men from the hotels. In those halcyon days for Aix-les-Bains, it used to be a familiar saying that each nationality always had there the opportunity to greet one of its most distinguished representatives; and "Voila M. de Lesseps!" or "There goes Gladstone!" or "Look! Queen Victoria!" were exclamations frequently heard upon the public promenades.

Democracy has Aix-les-Bains, today, in almost exclusive possession; democracy with its simple tastes and ordered pleasures. Democracy in canvas leggings or puttees roams the ballrooms, the assembly halls, the terraces, and even the erstwhile gambling rooms, or assembles in its thousands for the soirees musicales of the Grand Cercle. American men and women, specially chosen for the purpose, inspire and control this new and unwonted social life of the place. Democracy billets itself in the royal suites. It takes the steamers on the lake, and motors along the low, winding shore; it makes excursions to the rare old monastery of the Dukes of Savoy; it "does" neighboring Chambery; climbs Mt. Revard for a glimpse of the glaciers, the famous Chartreuse, and the glistening white peak of Mt. Blanc; plays golf, tennis, or baseball, and throngs the terraces when the bands play.

Democracy, in fact, is king at Aix-les-Bains, and the probability is that the American will have left such an impress of his native character that he town will never be quite its old-time self again.—C. S. Monitor.

SUCCESSOR TO AMBASSADOR REID CHOSEN

PRESIDENT SELECTS SOLICITOR GENERAL W. DAVIS TO TAKE HIS PLACE AT THE COURT OF ST. JAMES.

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Washington, September 18.—President Wilson today selected Solicitor General W. Davis to succeed American Ambassador Reid, at London.

ITALIAN WAR LOSSES 1,350,000 MEN.

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Rome, September 18.—The minister of the treasury today announced that the Italian losses since the beginning of the war were one million, three hundred and fifty thousand killed or permanently disabled.

JAPAN SEES RULE OF PEOPLE AHEAD

By Ralph H. Turner

(Written for the United Press)

New York, Sept. 18.—What progress is democracy making in Japan? Will the world war bring popular government to the people? Does the incursion of liberal ideas, labeled "dangerous thoughts" by the frightened reactionaries of Japan, endanger the solidity of the Empire.

These questions I put to Marquis Shigenobu Okuma, former premier of Japan, before I left Tokyo last month. As one of the early leaders of democracy in Japan and champion of constitutional government, the marquis frankly discussed conditions his country must meet if she is to remain strong in the face of new international currents.

"Democracy is inevitable in Japan, and its coming is not far distant," he declared. "But, though all other thrones in the world should totter and fall," he continued emphatically, "you may be sure that the Imperial House of Japan would survive."

The marquis proceeded to develop his contention that the Japanese throne would remain impregnable against the wave of modern political thoughts which is sweeping the world.

"Japan must face the issue," he went on. "In view of radical political changes the world has seen, ranging from advances made in lands where popular will already prevailed to the upheaval in Russia, there is no denying the effect all this will have upon Japan. But we are prepared for it. I am confident that the intelligence of the Japanese people equips them for accepting modern democratic ideas and incorporating them in their government without danger to national strength.

"When I say Japan's throne stands without peril, I have in mind the peculiar character of the Emperor's position in respect to the people. The Mikado is the head of a large family. He is not a kaiser. He is not a despot. Here is a fact which I wish to make plain—any political agitation which may occur in Japan will never be directed against the imperial house."

Up to this point, Marquis Okuma had made no mention of the present ministry in Japan, a ministry which has faced charges of being unconstitutional, super-party and bureaucratic ever since it came into office. Nor did he become explicit at this juncture. What he said was this:

"The danger to democracy in Japan lies not in the rule of the emperor, but in the administration of those who interpret the sovereign's will to the people. If a bureaucratic government attempts to suppress the sentiments of the public, there is offered an obstacle to democratic progress which may have serious consequences—in Japan as in any other country.

"I believe, however, that the government leaders of Japan, like the people, are prepared to receive the new world democracy and direct the national destinies accordingly."

"Do you fear that a change from Japans' ancient system of monarchic rule to a more liberal form of government might endanger the strength of the nation?" I asked.

"I do not," was the emphatic reply. "I realize that is a belief sometimes entertained by foreigners, but therein they fail to understand the fabric of the Japanese nation. Japan's qualities of assimilation have aided her progress many times, and they will stand her in good stead in the introduction of a modern democracy. The establishment of a modern democracy in Japan, with retention of the monarchy on constitutional lines, will come gradually, a process of evolution. In the overthrowal of the Shogunate, the old feudal government, in 1868, and restoration of the power of the Mikado, Japan underwent a violent national upheaval and emerged all the stronger. There is no reason to believe she is not equal to the present situation."

"What of a wider suffrage in Japan?"

"Extension of the franchise," replied Marquis Okuma, "is a step which will and must come naturally as a result of the new democratic tendencies. At a time when, for example, President Wilson has declared himself in favor of woman suffrage in the United States, it is to be expected that the male population of Japan should demand a greater voice in the nation's affairs, based upon more intelligence than upon a property qualification. But this development, like many others relating to democratic progress in Japan and the whole world, depends to a large extent upon the decision of that vital issue which we all face today—the war between the allied powers and Germany.

"This war is a struggle against kaiserism. If kaiserism is crushed, democracy in Japan, as in other parts of the world, will receive an impetus which will speed the day of popular government. That is one reason I await an allied victory. And as my confidence in that victory is supreme, so is my faith in the coming of democracy to Japan. But it will not come overnight, with violence. It will come as a gradual course of enlightenment."

Nearly six hundred new oil wells in California during the past year is the report. The Golden State heard the call of Uncle Sam for an additional supply for the purposes of the war and has ararnged to "hump" herself.

STORING SWEET POTATOES

Officials of the Department of Agriculture have gone on record as expressing the opinion that the proper storage of sweet potatoes is one of the most important food conservation measures which can be put into effect.

No perishable product produced in the South is of as great importance as the sweet potato and none, as a rule, is so poorly handled. To keep this crop in good condition the potatoes must be well matured before digging, carefully handled, well dried or cured after being put in the storage house, and kept at uniform temperature after they are cured. The only safe and practical method of storing sweet potatoes is in a well-built, up-to-date storage house.

Suggestions on storing sweet potatoes, and detailed information on how to construct a suitable storage house are contained in Farmers' Bulletin 970, recently published by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The grower can judge when his sweet potatoes are ripe by breaking or cutting one of them and leaving it exposed to the air for a few minutes. The cut or broken surface dries if it is mature, but the surface remains moist if it is not ready to be dug. However, in regions where early frosts occur the potatoes should be dug about the time the first hard frost is expected, regardless of their stage of maturity.

The second essential, careful handling, should be observed in digging, gathering, hauling and unloading. Sweet potatoes should be sorted in the field and gathered in padded baskets or boxes to prevent bruising or breaking the skin. The baskets or boxes should be loaded on the wagon, hauled to the storage house, and the potatoes carefully placed in the bins. When they are to be hauled very far, a wagon with bolster springs should be used. Sweet potatoes should never be thrown from one row to another, loaded loosely into a wagon body, or hauled in bags, because any one of these practices will bruise them and afford an opportunity for disease to enter.

The third and fourth essentials, thorough drying and a uniform temperature, may be secured in a storage house where artificial heat can be supplies. The house must be constructed in such a way that it can be thoroughly ventilated when necessary, and yet be made nearly airtight in cold weather.

It is good economy to build a substantial sweet-potato storage house, because it will last longer and require less attention than a cheap, poorly constructed one. It would be possible to keep the potatoes in a cheaper and less carefully constructed house, but the attention required and the additional fuel used would soon exceed the cost of the extra labor and material necessary for building the better one. The chances of loss are much greater in a poorly-built than in a well-built house.

PRESERVING HISTORY

Beardstown, Illinois, has taken measures to put in permanent shape a history of that city by publishing a biographical sketch of the founder of the town, Thomas Beard, who came to the "Wild West" in an early day and had a great range of vision if he saw in that sand ridge fringed with black jack saplings what is seen there today, a modern, up-to-date city of eight or ten thousand people, electric lights, water works, auto machines galore, schools as good as the best, a big railroad center and the "graceful river in its winding sweep." Whether Beard saw this or not, his industry and genius laid foundations for its oncoming, and to tell much about such a valuable pioneer citizen became a pleasant task in the hands of Rev. P. C. Croll, who has collected a wealth of incident in the life of Thomas Beard and woven them into readable form, such as all citizens, now or to come, will not fail to appreciate. Incidentally related hereto, it is not out of place to state that Samuel Parker, now of Glendale, lived in Beardstown from 1847 to 1854 and during that time met and had business transactions (the family) with Mr. Beard and furnished a brief paragraph for the biography referred to.

FRENCH EMBARGO ON WALNUTS

The American consul general at Paris has reported in a cablegram of September 3 that a ministerial decree of September 1 permits the exportation of walnuts of the 1917 crop to England and the United States without special authorization, provided shipment is started before September 30. The prohibition against the exportation of walnuts of the 1918 crop remains in effect.—Commerce Reports.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Glendale Sanitarium take pleasure in announcing that their dining room is now conducted on the European plan and is open to the public, especially to those who appreciate a good, clean, wholesome, vegetarian diet at very moderate prices.

Special Sunday Dinner Every Sunday

TABLES MAY BE RESERVED

Breakfast, 8:00 to 9:00 a. m.
Dinner, 1:00 to 2:00 p. m.
Supper, 6:00 to 7:00 p. m.

THERE WILL BE ONE SOON

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57 TRAINS DAILY

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LOS ANGELES

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6:05am	8:51pm	12:11pm	3:31pm	6:20pm	10:20pm
†6:25am	9:11am	12:31pm	3:51pm	6:35pm	10:50pm
6:45am	9:31am	12:51pm	4:11pm	6:50pm	11:20pm
7:05am	9:51am	1:11pm	4:31pm	7:10pm	11:50pm
†7:20am	10:11am	1:31pm	4:50pm	7:30pm	12:20am
7:35am	10:31am	1:51pm	5:05pm	7:50pm	
7:50am	10:51am	2:11pm	5:20pm	8:20pm	
8:05am	11:11am	2:31pm	5:35pm	8:50pm	
8:20am	11:31am	2:51pm	5:50pm	9:20pm	

†Daily except Sunday.

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A HOUSE THREE FEET DEEP.

(By Clarence Budington Kelland.)

Paris, September 1.—(By Mail)—"I'd like to come out and spend the night with you some time," said an official of the Y. M. C. A. in Paris to a secretary in from the front for supplies.

"Sure," said the secretary, "glad to have you. Lots of room and entertainment. My house is three feet deep, three feet wide and seven feet long. I dug it. The roof will keep out shrapnel, but that's all I guarantee. There's room for two if you don't squirm."

This little dugout is in a woods which is shelled all night and most of the day. The secretary looked worn and tired.

"It isn't the work," he said. "It's the gas alarms. Three or four times a night, I have to get up and put my mask on and keep it on half an hour. It busts a fellow's sleep all to pieces."

Another secretary in the same locality does his sleeping by day to the tune of bursting shells, because it is his job to supply the front line, and he is not permitted to go up by daylight. He waits till dark and fills a pack with cigarettes and chocolates and crawls to the ditch. His sleeping place is a little dugout at the edge of the woods.

All along the big fight you find secretaries who are living in this way, who are taking their chances with the doughboys and living up to the Y. M. C. A. motto: "Where the army goes, we go."

The commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Force was visiting the wounded in a hospital. As he passed down the corridor he saw a young lady in a Y. M. C. A. uniform dishing some substance out of a huge dish and placing it in littel receptacles. He stopped to ask what she was doing.

"Ice cream cones for the wounded," she said.

The general shook her hand warmly and congratulated her and the association on its thoughfulness in providing just the thing the wounded would most enjoy.

Oh, well, Paris would have been a bit too swift for the Kaiser, anyhow.

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